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MERCK & CO., INC.,
MERCK SHARP & DOHME CORP.,
ORGANON & CO., and ORGANON LLC

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

AMBER HOBBS, an Individual,

Plaintiff,

v.

MERCK & CO., INC. a New Jersey
Corporation; MERCK SHARP &
DOHME CORP., a New Jersey
Corporation; ORGANON & CO., a
Delaware Corporation; ORGANON
LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability
Company; and DOES 1-10, Inclusive,
Defendants.

Case No.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND
REMOVAL OF ACTION UNDER 28
U.S.C. §§ 1332 (a), 1441(b), AND 1446
BY DEFENDANTS MERCK & CO.,
INC., MERCK SHARP & DOHME
CORP., ORGANON & CO., AND
ORGANON LLC**

[Butte County Superior Court
Case No. 22-cv-00438]

Action Filed: March 3, 2022
Action Removed: April 13, 2022
Trial Date: None Set

**TO THIS HONORABLE COURT AND TO ALL PARTIES AND
THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:**

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. sections 1332, 1441, and 1446, defendants Merck & Co., Inc., Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp., Organon & Co., and Organon, LLC (collectively, “Defendants”) hereby give notice that the above-captioned action, pending in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Butte, is removed to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California. In support of the removal, Defendants respectfully state as follows:

1. This is a civil action, filed on or about March 3, 2022, by Plaintiff Amber Hobbs (“Plaintiff”) in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Butte, captioned *Amber Hobbs v. Merck & Co., Inc., et al.*, Butte County Superior Court Case No. 22-cv-00438. Attached to the Declaration of Shannon E. Beamer (“Beamer Decl.”) as Exhibit 1 is a true and correct copy of the state court filings Defendants obtained at the time of filing, including the Complaint, Summons, Civil Case Cover Sheet, Notice of Assignment and Case Management Conference, and the state court docket.

2. This case is properly removed to this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1441 because Defendants have satisfied the procedural requirements for removal and this Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332.¹

3. This action is among citizens of different states: (1) Plaintiff is, and was at the time the Complaint was filed, a citizen of California; (2) Merck & Co., Inc., is now, and was at the time this action commenced, a citizen of New Jersey; (3) Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp. is now, and was at the time this action

¹ Defendants file this Notice of Removal and Removal of Action without submitting or consenting to the personal jurisdiction of this Court and expressly reserve the right to challenge this Court’s ability to exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendants in this case, including through a motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(2).

1 commenced, a citizen of New Jersey; (4) Organon & Co. is now, and was at the
2 time this action commenced, a citizen of Delaware and New Jersey; and (5)
3 Organon LLC is now, and was at the time this action commenced, a citizen of
4 Delaware and New Jersey.

5 4. Furthermore, the alleged amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000,
6 exclusive of interest and costs, for the reasons more fully briefed below.

7 **I. PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR REMOVAL ARE MET**

8 5. This Notice of Removal is timely filed under 28 U.S.C. § 1446, as it is
9 filed within 30 days of Defendants’ receipt of the initial pleading purporting to set
10 forth the claims for relief on which this action is based.

11 6. Defendants were served with a copy of the Complaint on March 18,
12 2022. The filing of this Notice of Removal, therefore, is timely because
13 Defendants are filing it “within 30 days after receipt by the defendant, through
14 service or otherwise, of a copy of the initial pleading setting forth the claim for
15 relief upon which such action or proceeding is based.” 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b)(1).

16 7. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a), Defendants attach to this Notice of
17 Removal a copy of the Complaint, Summons, Civil Case Cover Sheet, Notice of
18 Assignment and Case Management Conference, and state court docket at the time
19 of filing. *See* Beamer Decl., Ex. 1; *see also* Request for Judicial Notice (“RJN”),
20 Ex. 1.

21 8. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 84(b), 1441(a), and 1446(a), this Notice of
22 Removal is being filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District
23 of California. Venue for this action is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. §
24 1441(a) because Butte County is located within the United States District Court for
25 the Eastern District of California. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 84(b). Accordingly, the Eastern
26 District of California is the federal “district and division embracing the place
27 where such action is pending.” 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a).

9. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d), Defendants are filing with the clerk of the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Butte, and serving upon Plaintiff’s counsel, a Notice to Adverse Party and State Court of Removal of Action to Federal Court, including a true and correct copy of this Notice of Removal. Proof of the same will be filed with this Court.

10. Defendants have complied with 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b)(2)(A) insofar as there are no other defendants that must join in or consent to removal. *See, e.g.*, 28 U.S.C. § 1446 (b)(2)(A) (“When a civil action is removed solely under section 1441(a), all defendants who have been properly joined and served must join in or consent to the removal of the action.”). The other defendants, the unknown “DOES 1-10,” are not required to join in or consent to removal. *See United Computer Sys., Inc. v. AT & T Corp.*, 298 F.3d 756, 762 (9th Cir. 2002) (noting that the “rule of unanimity” for removal does not apply to “nominal, unknown or fraudulently joined parties”); *Fristoe v. Reynolds Metals Co.*, 615 F. 2d 1209, 1213 (9th Cir. 1980) (holding that removal to federal court was proper as “the unknown defendants sued as ‘Does’ need[ed] not be joined in a removal petition”); *Cont’l Ins. Co. v. Foss Mar. Co.*, 2002 WL 31414315, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 23, 2002) (noting that “all defendants in a state action must join in the petition for removal, except for nominal, unknown, or fraudulently joined parties.”) Thus, Defendants may remove without any other parties’ concurrence.

11. No previous application has been made for the relief requested herein.

II. REMOVAL IS PROPER BECAUSE THIS COURT HAS ORIGINAL JURISDICTION PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332 AND 1441

12. This Court has diversity jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § §1332, 1441 because this is a civil action among citizens of different states in which the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of \$75,000, exclusive of costs and interest.

A. There Is Complete Diversity Among The Parties

13. This case is between “citizens of different States and in which citizens or subjects of a foreign state are additional parties.” 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1). As explained below, all Defendants are diverse from Plaintiff.

a. Plaintiffs Are Citizens Of California

14. Plaintiff Amber Hobbs (“Plaintiff”) is, and was at the time of filing this Complaint, a citizen of California. Compl. ¶¶ 7, 24 (noting that Plaintiff, at all relevant times, used and purchased Singulair in California).

b. Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp. Is A Citizen Of New Jersey

15. Plaintiff concedes that Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp. is now, and was at the time that Plaintiff filed this action, a foreign corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey with its principal place of business in New Jersey. *See* Compl. ¶ 11; Beamer Decl. ¶¶ 4-5, Ex. 2, California Secretary of State Statement of Information for Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp. (stating that Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp. is registered within the jurisdiction of New Jersey); RJN, Ex. 2. Thus, Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp. is a citizen of New Jersey for purposes of determining diversity. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1).

c. Merck & Co., Inc., Is A Citizen Of New Jersey

16. Plaintiff concedes that Merck & Co., Inc., is now, and was at the time that Plaintiff filed this action, a foreign corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey with its principal place of business in New Jersey. *See* Compl. ¶ 11; Beamer Decl. ¶¶ 6-7, Ex. 3, New Jersey Secretary of State Short Form Standing Certificate for Merck & Co., Inc., (stating that Merck & Co., Inc., is a domestic for-profit corporation registered within the jurisdiction of New Jersey); RJN, Ex. 3; *see also* Beamer Decl. ¶¶ 8-9, Ex. 4, New Jersey Secretary of State Business Entity Status Report for Merck & Co., Inc., (stating that Merck & Co., Inc., is registered within the jurisdiction of New Jersey); RJN, Ex. 4. Thus, Merck

1 & Co., Inc., is a citizen of New Jersey for purposes of determining diversity.
 2 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1).

3 d. Organon & Co. Is A Citizen Of Delaware And New Jersey

4 17. Plaintiff concedes that Organon & Co. is now, and was at the time that
 5 Plaintiff filed this action, a foreign corporation organized under the laws of the
 6 State of Delaware with its principal place of business in New Jersey. *See* Compl. ¶
 7 13; Beamer Decl. ¶¶ 10-11, Ex. 5, Delaware Division of Corporations Short Form
 8 Standing Certificate for Organon & Co., (stating that Organon & Co. is a domestic
 9 for-profit corporation registered within the jurisdiction of Delaware); RJN, Ex. 5;
 10 *see also* Beamer Decl. ¶¶ 12-13, Ex. 6, New Jersey Secretary of State Short Form
 11 Standing Certificate for Organon & Co., (stating that Organon & Co. is a foreign
 12 for-profit corporation with its principal place of business within the jurisdiction of
 13 New Jersey); RJN, Ex. 6. Thus, Organon & Co. is a citizen of both Delaware and
 14 New Jersey for purposes of determining diversity. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1).

15 e. Organon LLC Is A Citizen Of Delaware And New Jersey

16 18. Plaintiff concedes that Organon LLC is now, and was at the time that
 17 Plaintiff filed this action, a foreign limited liability company organized under the
 18 laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business in New Jersey.
 19 *See* Compl. ¶ 13; Beamer Decl. ¶¶ 14-15, Ex. 7, Delaware Division of
 20 Corporations Short Form Standing Certificate for Organon LLC (stating that
 21 Organon LLC is a domestic limited liability company registered within the
 22 jurisdiction of Delaware); RJN, Ex. 7; *see also* Beamer Decl. ¶¶ 16-17, Ex. 8, New
 23 Jersey Secretary of State Short Form Standing Certificate for Organon LLC
 24 (stating that Organon LLC is a foreign for-profit limited liability company with its
 25 principal place of business within the jurisdiction of New Jersey); RJN, Ex. 8.

Thus, Organon LLC is a citizen of both Delaware and New Jersey for purposes of determining diversity. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1).²

f. Citizenship Of The DOE Defendants Shall Not Be Considered

19. The citizenship of the DOE defendants shall not be considered for purposes of determining diversity jurisdiction, as these are fictitious defendants. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b)(1) (“In determining whether a civil action is removable on the basis of the jurisdiction under section 1332(a) of this title, the citizenship of defendants sued under fictitious names shall be disregarded.”).³

20. Based on the above, there is complete diversity among Plaintiff and Defendants, and this Court has diversity jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332; *see*

² Organon & Co. is the sole member of Organon LLC. *See* Beamer Decl. ¶¶ 18-19, Ex. 9, California Secretary of State Statement of Information for Organon LLC (listing Organon & Co as membership for Organon LLC). The citizenship of entities other than corporations is determined by the citizenship of their members. *See Carden v. Arkoma Assocs.*, 494 U.S. 185 (1990); *Johnson v. Columbia Props. Anchorage, LP*, 437 F.3d 894, 899 (9th Cir. 2006). Because Organon & Co. is a citizen of New Jersey and Delaware, Organon LLC is therefore deemed a citizen of those two states, as well.

³ In the event that any DOE defendants are forum defendants, *i.e.*, citizens of California for diversity purposes, it is not a bar to removal under 28 U.S.C. section 1441(b), which provides that removal is allowed only if “none of the parties in interest properly joined and served as defendants is a citizen of the State in which such action is brought.” 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b). Under the plain language of Section 1441(b), the no forum defendant rule applies only once such defendant has been properly joined and served. *Id.*; *see also Allen v. Eli Lilly & Co.*, 2010 WL 3489366, at *2 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 2, 2010) (denying motion to remand and upholding the removal of the action, finding the presence of local defendants did not preclude removal jurisdiction because no local defendant was a party to the action at the time of removal and complete diversity of the parties continues to exist after the local defendants were or are served and made parties); *Zirkin v. Shandy Media, Inc.*, 2019 WL 626138, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 14, 2019) (denying motion to remand and upholding the forum defendants’ removal before service, finding “the Forum Defendant Rule did not bar an in-state defendant from removing an action before the defendant is served.”); *May v. Haas*, 2012 WL 4961235, at *3 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 16, 2012) (denying motion to remand and upholding the removal of the action, finding that the forum defendant had not been served at the time the non-forum defendant removed the case and complete diversity continues to exist between the parties after the forum defendant has been served.); *Loewen v. McDonnell*, 2019 WL 2364413, at *9 (N.D. Cal. June 5, 2019) (denying motion to remand, finding the removal was effective before any forum defendant was served and complete diversity continues to exist between the parties); *id.* at *7 (holding “the Northern District of California has consistently held a defendant may remove an action prior

(continued...)

Owen Equip. & Erection Co. v. Kroger, 437 U.S. 365, 373 (1978) (“diversity jurisdiction does not exist unless each defendant is a citizen of a different State from each plaintiff”).

B. The Amount-In-Controversy Requirement Is Satisfied

21. The amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 notwithstanding that Plaintiff does not allege a specific amount in controversy in the Complaint.⁴

22. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1446(c)(2):

If removal of a civil action is sought on the basis of the jurisdiction conferred by section 1332(a), the sum demanded in good faith in the initial pleading shall be deemed to be the amount in controversy, except that:

(A) the notice of removal may assert the amount in controversy if the initial pleading seeks . . . (ii) a money judgment, but the State practice either does not permit demand for a specific sum or permits recovery of damages in excess of the amount demanded, and

(B) removal of the action is proper on the basis of an amount in controversy asserted under subparagraph (A) if the district court finds, by the preponderance of the evidence, that the amount in controversy exceeds the amount specified in section 1332(a).

28 U.S.C. § 1446(c)(2)(A)-(B); Federal Courts Jurisdiction and Venue Clarification Act of 2011, Pub. L. 112-63, Dec. 7, 2011.

to receiving proper service, even when the defendant resides in the state in which the plaintiff filed the state claim”); *Cucci v. Edwards*, 510 F. Supp. 2d 479, 482 (C.D. Cal. 2007) (holding that “a resident defendant who has not been served may be ignored in determining removability”); *City of Ann Arbor Employees’ Retirement Sys. v. Gecht*, 2007 WL 760568, at *8 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 9, 2007) (holding that “[p]laintiff should have been cognizant of the fact that a nonresident defendant could remove a case without having been served”); *Republic W. Ins. Co. v. Int’l Ins. Co.*, 765 F. Supp. 628, 629 (N.D. Cal. 1991) (denying motion for remand where local defendant had not been served at time of removal).

⁴ Defendants deny all allegations contained in Plaintiff’s Complaint and deny that Plaintiff is entitled to any relief sought.

23. When a plaintiff does not allege a specific amount for damages, the removing defendant need only show that the amount in controversy is “more likely than not” to exceed the jurisdictional amount of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs. *Sanchez v. Monumental Life Ins. Co.*, 102 F.3d 398, 404 (9th Cir. 1996). Where the amount in controversy is not specified, courts look to the facts alleged in the complaint as well as in the notice of removal. *See Simmons v. PCR Tech.*, 209 F. Supp. 2d 1029, 1031 (N.D. Cal. 2002) (“Where the amount of damages sought by a plaintiff is unclear, defendant must prove facts supporting the jurisdictional amount by a preponderance of the evidence”); 28 U.S.C. § 1446(c)(2). Courts may receive extrinsic evidence to determine whether the amount in controversy is more likely than not to exceed \$75,000. *See Valdez v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 372 F.3d 1115, 1117 (9th Cir. 2004) (“[T]he amount-in-controversy inquiry in the removal context is not confined to the face of the complaint.”). Indeed, courts may find an estimate of damages based upon damage awards in similar cases as sufficient evidence to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that a plaintiff’s claims exceed the jurisdictional limit. *See Karlsson v. Ford Motor Co.*, 140 Cal. App. 4th 1202, 1207 (2006) (awarding damages in excess of the jurisdictional amount of \$75,000 in product liability case); *Jones v. John Crane, Inc.*, 132 Cal. App. 4th 990, 997 (2005) (same).

24. While Plaintiff’s Complaint does not allege a specific amount in controversy, Plaintiff alleges that she “has sustained pecuniary loss and general damages in a sum exceeding the jurisdictional minimum of this Court.” Compl. ¶¶ 213, 230; Beamer Decl. ¶ 3, Ex. 1; RJN, Ex. 1. Further, it is facially evident that the amount in controversy is satisfied. Plaintiff alleges that she took branded and generic Singulair (also known as Montelukast) for allergy treatment during the years 2003 through 2017 pursuant to a prescription by her healthcare provider. Compl. ¶ 8. Plaintiff alleges that, after she began taking Singulair, she “suffered neuropsychiatric injury including depression and anxiety.” Compl. ¶ 8.

25. Plaintiff alleges that she became symptomatic while using Singular. Compl. ¶ 9. Plaintiff further alleges that she “has incurred medical expenses and will continue to incur expenses in connection with medical treatment as a result of these [alleged] injuries.” Compl. ¶ 10. Plaintiff also alleges she “has endured and will continue to endure pain, suffering, mental anguish, trauma, and loss of enjoyment of life as a result of these injuries, have [sic] suffered lost earnings and/or a loss of earning capacity, and other injuries and damages to be proven at trial.” Compl. ¶ 10.

26. Accordingly, Plaintiff asserts causes of action for: (1) Strict Liability – Design Defect; (2) Strict Liability – Failure to Warn; (3) Negligence; (4); Negligent Misrepresentation; (5) Breach of Express Warranty; and (6) Breach of Implied Warranty. Compl. ¶¶ 103-233. Plaintiff seeks to recover past and future general damages, past and future economic and special damages, loss of earnings and impaired earning capacity, medical expenses, past and future, punitive or exemplary damages, attorney’s fees, costs of suit incurred, pre-judgment interest as provided by law, and for such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper. *See* Compl. ¶¶ 8, 10, Prayer for Relief at 41:5-16 (Nos. 1-9).

27. Where, as here, a plaintiff alleges a serious psychological injury, California federal courts have found that the amount-in-controversy requirement is satisfied. *See, e.g., Bryant v. Apotex, Inc.*, 2012 WL 5933042, at *4 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 27, 2012) (holding the amount-in-controversy requirement was met, although “complaint [did] not set forth a specific amount of damages,” because plaintiff sought “compensatory damages for injuries and severe pain lasting six months, severe emotional distress, and punitive damages”); *Campbell v. Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc.*, 2006 WL 707291, at *2-3 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 17, 2006) (holding the amount in controversy exceeded \$75,000 where plaintiffs asserted strict product liability, negligence, and breach of warranty claims and sought

1 compensatory damages, including lost wages and loss of earning capacity, medical
 2 expenses, and general damages).

3 28. California cases also reveal that jury awards and settlements based on
 4 conditions similar to those alleged by Plaintiff may exceed the \$75,000
 5 jurisdictional amount. *See, e.g., Howard v. Doe Companies*, 2000 Jury Verdicts
 6 LEXIS 64660 (May 25, 2000) (settlement for \$150,000 for ephedrine-induced
 7 psychosis, including insomnia and racing thoughts, and ultimately depression);
 8 *Snyder v. Kaiser Found. Hosp.*, 1997 Jury Verdicts LEXIS 91524 (Sup. Ct. San
 9 Diego County June 1997) (arbitrator awarded \$360,000 where plaintiff
 10 experienced hallucinations after taking prescribed medication and incurred
 11 additional physical injuries as a result); *Confidential v. Confidential*, 2009 Jury
 12 Verdicts LEXIS 12779 (Sup. Ct. L.A. October 1994) (settled for \$150,000 for
 13 psychological problems and hallucinations resulting from Prozac prescription);
 14 *Boller v. Placer Union High Sch. Dist.*, Case No. SCV 7478, 2000 Jury Verdicts
 15 LEXIS 65056 (Sup. Ct. Auburn County, Apr. 14, 2001) (jury awarded \$158,750
 16 for depression, insomnia, and anxiety); *Maher v. Ideal Computer Servs., Inc.*, Case
 17 No. RG07348498, 2009 Jury Verdicts LEXIS 410244 (Sup. Ct. Alameda County
 18 September, 2009) (awarding \$86,000 for depression, anxiety and emotional
 19 distress); *Lantz Greene v. Yucaipa Towing Inc.*, Case No. RIC10022388, 2013
 20 Jury Verdicts LEXIS 7608 (Sup. Ct. Riv. County June 11, 2013) (awarding
 21 \$540,000 in emotional distress, lost wages, and punitive damages).

22 29. Likewise, California federal courts recognize that the amount-in-
 23 controversy requirement is satisfied in analogous product liability cases alleging
 24 continuing medical care. *See, e.g., Hammarlund v. C.R. Bard, Inc.*, 2015 WL
 25 5826780, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 2, 2015) (holding it was “more likely than not” that
 26 the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000, given the plaintiffs allege “severe”
 27 bodily injuries and “mental and physical pain and suffering” following the failure
 28 of defendant’s mesh implant product); *Zalta v. K2M, Inc.*, 2013 WL 12140470,

1 at *2 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 13, 2013) (finding that the defendant demonstrated, by a
2 preponderance of the evidence, that the amount-in-controversy requirement was
3 satisfied, given that the plaintiff sought “lost wages, hospital and medical
4 expenses, general damages, and lost earning capacity” following the installment of
5 a defective cervical plate); *Zachman v. Johnson & Johnson*, 2015 WL 7717190
6 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 30, 2015) (amount-in-controversy requirement satisfied where
7 prescription medication Levaquin allegedly caused the plaintiff’s peripheral
8 neuropathy).

9 30. Considering the nature and extent of Plaintiff’s alleged injuries and
10 damages, Plaintiff’s claims exceed this Court’s minimum \$75,000 jurisdictional
11 limit.

12 31. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff’s state court action may be removed
13 to this Court in accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332 and 1441
14 because: (1) this is a civil action pending within the jurisdiction of this Court;
15 (2) this action is among citizens of different states; and (3) the amount in
16 controversy exceeds \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

17 32. This Notice of Removal has been signed pursuant to
18 Fed. R. Civ. P. 11.

19 33. By filing the Notice of Removal, Defendants do not waive any
20 objections as to service, jurisdiction, venue, or any other defenses available at law,
21 in equity or otherwise. Defendants intend no admission of fact or law by this
22 Notice of Removal and expressly reserve all defenses and motions. Defendants
23 also reserve the right to amend or supplement this Notice of Removal.

24 34. If Plaintiff seeks to remand this case to state court, Defendants
25 respectfully ask that they be permitted to brief and argue the issue of this removal
26 prior to any order remanding this case. In the event that the Court decides that
27 remand is proper, Defendants ask that the Court retain jurisdiction and allow
28

Defendants to file a motion asking this Court to certify any remand order for interlocutory review by the Ninth Circuit, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b).

III. CONCLUSION

In sum, Defendants hereby remove the above-captioned action from the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Butte, to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California.

Dated: April 13, 2022

By: /s/ Shannon E. Beamer

Shannon E. Beamer
Nicole N. King
Steven E. Swaney

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PROOF OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) ss.

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action; my business address is Venable LLP, 2049 Century Park East, Suite 2300, Los Angeles, California.

On April 13, 2022, I served a copy of the foregoing document(s) described as **NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND REMOVAL OF ACTION UNDER 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332 (a), 1441(b), AND 1446 BY DEFENDANTS MERCK & CO., INC., MERCK SHARP & DOHME CORP., ORGANON & CO., AND ORGANON LLC** on the interested parties in this action addressed as follows:

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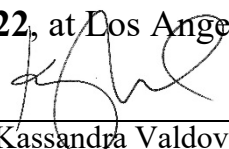
Counsel for Plaintiff

☒ By placing true copies thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope(s) addressed as stated above.

☒ **BY MAIL (FRCP 5(b)(2)(C)):** I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing with the U.S. Postal Service. Under that practice such envelope(s) is deposited with the U.S. postal service on the same day this declaration was executed, with postage thereon fully prepaid at, in the ordinary course of business.

I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the Bar of this Court at whose direction the service was made. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the above is true and correct.

Executed on **April 13, 2022**, at Los Angeles, California.


Kassandra Valdovinos